when noade in reference to them, as offered in derision; and they would, were it not that they are bindly wedded to their idol, the PROFESSION of Democracy! Many persons are induced to subscribe for your paper, who would not patronize any other anti-Slavery periodical, from the circumstance of it being published in a Slave-holding State, imagining that to agitate the "delicate question" any where clse, is interferiog with a matter in which they have no interest. What limited philanthropy! Others again, aid your publication, because it is not identified with any anti-Slavery organization. Taking all

THEFIN.
Published weekly, at Two Dollans and Fift Cents of anomalia devance, or Three Dollans if not pead that "The True American" is destined to produce, cannot be computed!
The cause of freedom is progressing in

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1846.

TEXTRESTON, REXTUCKY, WEDNESONA

Service of the control of the con

ficient, it is becoming more inafficient; and that because the people of this majion, are convinced, by tript, that it is hypotheses, in worst first model in the convinced by tript, that it is hypotheses, in worst first a set of domonation trial principle, expedient, and the convinced by tript that it is the convinced by tript the convinced by tript that it is the convinced by

Nor thinks its high fountains continuous streams sopply;
Downward it comes and rolls, and will till time its self-shill dee,"
said one of the Vice-Presidents of the Colonization Society—R. J. Harper: "The removal of a few thousant individuals will, in an evil of such magnitude, produce but little effect; it will not unaterially benefit this class of population themselves; and though 3 or 400,000 already free should be removed, the great political mischief among us, will be but slightly effected." (7th Report, p. 8.)

Du you say "when the society becomes "Here's which do not recose to be real-sillaters its which do not recose to be real-sillaters; which do not recose to be real-sillaters. To you say "when the society becomes "subtrests which do not cease to be celltore efficient, it will accomplish more?" lectively popular, because they are separve answer, instead of becoming more of substantial and which are, in reality, those of the

LEXINGTON, KINTTICKY, WEDNESDAY,

W. B. Chao, Grossom of Ve, in L.

When and distance of Ve, in L.

The first in del of anametisms were as consolidated in control of the distance of the control of the control of the distance of the control of the distance of the control of the distance of the control of

to be abortive of everything but disturbance. For this cause came to be issued the circulars of the 27th Lanuary and 21st of February, and were revived the decrees of the 4th and 11th of September, 1829, which, under like circumstances, one of the administrations which have obtained most credit for liberal principles saw itself forced to employ. Dismion fumented just when had need of the utmost union in order to repel a foreign invasion and save our threatened existence as a nation. I detated in pain and bitterness of heart those measures; which, however, the moderation and luminantly of the government have tempered in their application. I recommed to your wisdom that you devise means the prompt-Immanity of the government have tempered in their application. I recommed to your wisdom that you devise means the promptest and fittest for the regulation of the press, so that, while enjoying all just freedom, it may not be permitted to put at risk either the safety of society itself or those principles of legal organization which it has closen, or the sacred honor of the country, the complete licentiousness of the press dering last year and the present, warns os against such abuses, and urges us to their remedy.

To censure the acts of the administration is a right: but there is none to stir up mere selfiton and to overturn society.

The President thun goes on to say what have given as unany signal proofs. As a measures he has taken to preserve the quiet of the department, by leaving their authorisacrifice; and the brave men of our sunsy. ies untouched in general, and only chaugag them, where they did not enforce public defend with me to the last the spried rights are result are made until the could secondituse the nation, all the extraordinary powers vested shall thus support the cause of the hadron to the course of the course of the hadron to the course of the course of the hadron to the course of the course of the hadron to the course of the course of the course of the hadron to the course of the course of the hadron to the course of the course tesort to the extraordinary powers, ested in him, and to maintain and invigurate things as they stood, in order that the nation might direct all its energies to preparation for war.

He then adverts to the revolts in sevaral quarters which we have already mentioned;

It is then poor the cause of the nation without, their (Congress's counsels mills) the repulsion of the resident is a confidence of the repulsion of the resident is a confidence of the repulsion of the resident is a confidence of the resident in the resident is a confidence of the repulsion of the

talte constancy, of which our fellow-enizens

they will be willing to sacrifice not only all

NUMBER 52

they will be willing to sacrifice not only all personal interests, but opinions, on which they can centre their vows and their efforts to defend their country from its perfulious invaders. To whatever they may resolve, he protests anew the blindest obedience.

The army, he says, has been put on a much better footing, is increasing, and can be augmented in proportion to the necessity. He has applied himself to that great object as far as the slender means in the tressury permitted.

object as far as the stender means in tho treasury permitted.

In proportion to the resources in that, however, must be a Government's power; and the finances of Mexico, long a prey to every kind of maladministration, are in a sad condition. The exchequer is completely exhausted, its income hypothetecated in advance; and it has been in this almost help-less state that the Administration has been sad condition. The exchequer is completely exhausted, its income hypothetecated in advance; and it has been in this almost helpless state that the Administration has been compelled to provide for reinforcing the army and protect its own existence, compromised by every effort it makes against the foreign enemy. Under such overpowering necessities, though the sacredness of past engagements be the great means of further credit, there was nothing left but to suspend the payment of existing loans—a resort indispensable not only to save the nation, but ultimately its creditors. This suspension on the 2d of May, the further one of the 7th, and the circulars calling upon the Governments of the departments and the venerable clergy for aid, were, with some other inconsiderable resorts, the sole refuge which the government could employ in an emergency so imperious.

As to what is now to be done, Congress will no doubt provide or authorize the new government which it shall creet to provide for defending the country. And since the enemy is striving by blockade to cut off our means from without, we must foil that effort to disable us by organizing our immense resources within.

It is, he says, in the milst of the greatest public dangers that a brave uation finds its noblest thoughts, the virtues and the sudden resources that rescue. A firm and high public will, purity, and constancy can accomplish every thing; and when peace and order shall return, we may find in the verymeans to which war has driven us the bases of a sold finance; which are order, economy, good laith, and the credit which these create. He then passes to the topics of the administration of justice, the relations with other Powers besides the United States, and ends by saying that, having now falfilled the obligations which he took upon himself at San Luis Potosi, he restores through them to the nation the power which it had bestowed; and that from this inoment the destiny of the country is in the hands of Congress only, its representatives.]

I have somewhere heard of a regiment ordered to march into a small town and take it. I think it was in Tyrol; but wherever it was, it chanced that the place was sculed by a colony who believed in the Gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by works. A courter from the neighboring village informed them that the troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered if they well take it, they must." Sothers soon came riding in with colors, and piping their shill defiance. They looked around for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the women at their churns and spinning-wheels. Babies crowded to hear the music, and the boys ran out to see the pretity trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the sixteenth century." Of course, none of these were in a proper position to be shot at. "Where are your soldiers?" they asked. "We have none," was the brief reply. "Well friends, it lies before you." "But we have come to take the town." "But is there nobody to light?" "No, we are all Christians." A Bomb-Proof Town.

tians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for; a sort of resistance which no bullet could lut; a fortress perfectly bombproof. The commander was perplexed.—"If there is nabody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossible to take such a town as this." So he ordered the horses' heads to be tuped about, and they carried the human animals out of the village as guildless as they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser.—L. M. Child.

of opportunities, the present time. The disease of humanity, disinclination to the work God has green, more frequently takes this form of dilatoriness than a downright But delay shortens life and of work before you, and in all likelihood unexpected engagements may be superadded as the time wears on. You may begin that work immediately, or you may postpone it till the evening, or till the weak be closing, or till near the close of life. Your sense of duty insists on its being done; but prograstication says. "It will be pleasanter to do it by-and-by." What infatiation! to end each day in a hurry, and life itself in a panie! and when the flurred evening has closed, and the fevered life is over, to leave half your work indone? Whatever the husigess be, do it instantly, if you would flort easily! life will be long enough for the work assigned, if you be prompt. (Tear off arrears of neglected He wount for easily; the win of high enough for the work assigned, if you be prompt enough. Clear off at ears of neglected did by a such control of the past we overtaken it et not that amount in of difficulty rise again. Prefer ocenpation; and you will soon find the sweatness of that repose which follows finished work, and the zest of that recrea-tion in which no deliaquent feeling min-gles, and on which no neglected duty

Delievo, nothing against another, but upon good authority; nor repeat what may but another, my less in the a greater injury to others to concept it.

A good man has well remarked, that resign upon serious subjects is ever the mark of a shall the and serious subject a mand, poor in ideas, and will

LENINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

The True American.
This is our fifty-second number, and it is meet that we should address ourselves especially to our friends in and out of Kentucky.
On the 3d of June, 1845, the first number was

issued, at Lexington, Ky. On the 18th of August thereafter, a mob took forcible possession of the types and press of the True American, and removed them to Cincinnati, declaring that free journal should be published in the state. interrupted the regular publication of the paper; but it was re-issued on the 30th of September following, and has since appeared regularly and with out any farthor lawless interruption.

The main object of the paper, is to prepare the

pullic mind in Kantucky for universal freedom, and it is natural that our friends should ask, what prog-ress had been made towards this great end? This enquiry we will answer.

The difficulties attending any move, looking to the abolition of Slavery, are inmifold and hard to bo overcome. Wo knew them to be great; but they are far greater than we had apprehended at the start. There is no form of aelfishness which has not been used to defeat our object. There are no means whereby men could be driven, or frightened, from our support, which have not heen applied. Social tyranny in its most odious ahape has been resorted to wherever freemen have dared to take the True American, and large combinations have been entered into, in various coun-

themselves in favor of freedom of speech and of it. But, notwithstanding these vast difficulties, our friends have steadily increased in Kentucky, East We cleven hundred of whom ere non-slaveholding whites. We give below the average increase of the first week in May, June, and July in them.

May. June. July.

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Y rg'n a 5 3 8

This, though by no means a rapid, is yet a large increase under all the circumstances, and especially when we remember the constant cadeavor of Slaveholders to stop the circulation of the True American, and the situation, as well as condition, of a large majority of those who subscribe for it. We are not well versed in newspaper statistica We cannot, therefore, give any idea of the number who probably road it. Friends who are familtar with this subject say, that each copy is read by at least ten persons. If so, then this paper has FIFTEEN THOUSAND RELOEDS IN THE SLAVE

In either view, that is, taking its actual subscription list, or the probable number of those who sec it regularly, we may safely declare, that no paper, openly devoted to freedom, ever had so strong a foothold in the midst of Slavery.

Let us now proceed to some general considerations which possibly may be deemed worthy of attention by friends at home, and alroad.

1. The necessity of having a free press in the

This is necessary-vital-to the anti-slavery men in them. No one unacquainted with the sit-uation of a Kentuckian opposed to slavery, can well conceive the importance of his having an Organ wherein he may express his opinions, and de-tend himself from outward assault. It acts, on the one hand, as a stimulus to exertion, and, on the other, shields him from violence. We publish lettera from friends expressing strong anti-slavery sen-timents, and we do so in the fear often that it may ocbelieve this would be the ease, were it not from the fear of the condemnation that would follow any violence towards them in the True American, and, through it, in the whole press of the free States. And so with regard to counties which have, apparently, become inoculated with the spirit of freedom. We do not believe the slaveholders in them would consent to their formation of antislavery societies without a strong effort to put them down. Even with a press in the State, we fear some such effort will yet be made. If otherwise, we may attribute it wholly to this one cause. To stop the True American, then, at the present time, would be to scatter the liberty material now gathered and gathering, and throw back those causes which are slowly, but surely preparing the mind for universal Emancipati

A free press, again, is essential to the progress and elevation of the white haboring classes of Kentucky. Few know the hardships they have to hear. None can over-ostimate the rank oppres-sion which necessarily degrades them. There is no class of men in the wide universe more ready to bleed for their country—to help along the poor and the suffering-to do what is right, as regards all others. They are generally poor in purse; but they are rich in warm affection and generous purpozes. As fathers, they know that their children have not the opportunities they ought to have unstrumentality of a free press in their midst?

But if we go beyond both the considerations we

But if we go beyond both the considerations we have named, and look to the I'nion itself, we shall tind abundant cause for the encouragement of such a papor as the True American. The aggressive charactor of slavery is well understood. Its nrogance, and insulting abuse of power, are familiar to overy intelligent eitizen. How the free States have borne all this we need not state. But there is a point where endurance ceases to be a virtue, and that point they have almost reached. It is uscless to diagnise from our readers the fact, tremble for the perpetuity of the Union in conse-quence of pro-alayery action, and we very much fear, if the free States believed in the continuance of the poculiar institution, that they would ero long sunder the tres which now bind these States together. Against thia mighty we would struggle whila a ray of hope was left us, and as one means—us the best means, in our humble opinion—we would sustain a free press in a slave State. That would be in itself a strong bond of union. For so long as anti-slavery had tho slavo States, so long would free men every where, cling to the conviction that the great curse could be rooted out, and therein bolieve, that our country might yet be free, in fact, as well as name. Nothing could more effectually keep down sectional disputes within bearablimits, or soothe the harsher asperities, which cor teats about slavery awaken, between the North and the South. In this particular, we should re gard the suspension of the True American, or an paper situated as it is, almost as a national ca-

2. The importance of naring a first property of the general abolition of slaveholder

This State, in our opinion, is the field for action. Its position—its interests and the character of its people, as a whole, make it the best battle ground for freedom. Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee have all their mountain regions, but they have, what is peculiar to thein, "a low country"—that is, a strictly planting region, where shavery is dreply rooted. This region was first settled, and it has managed so to form the consti-This State, in our opinion, is the field for ac-

and Tennessee have all their moentain regions, but they have, what is peculiar to them, "a low country"—that is, a strictly planning region, where a managed to the strict of the strict and it has managed to to form the ceitist studies of these state, and to frame their laws, as to give them every political advantage. The them there is no give them every political advantage. The them there is no give them every political advantage. The them is not a secondary in the country of the advantage is not a secondary in the country of the advantage is not a secondary to the country of the management of the earl, equally benefited by an act of university in possessing privilege, and would be, in the end, equally benefited by an act of university of its possessing privilege, and would be, in the end, equally benefited by an act of university of the early country respect for the work of emanagement, and the pulse and the proceeds to respond the end of the end, equally benefited by an act of university. That is force. True, the inhabitants in the bonder, country. That is force. True, the inhabitants in the bonder, country, the see their slaves are more butter countries who be observed in early of the end of the end, except the end of th

the third and anti-slavery ground gained in this state; to let the only free press in it fall, would be fatal, in our view, to the progress of the cause of freedom. We have thus stated some of the reasons which induce us to believe the maintenance of the True American essential to the progress of liberty. It is but just, however, that we should say plainly and directly to the friends of freedom in the free States, that this cannot be done, unless they stand by it. We furnish the True American to non-slaveholding white subscribers at a dullar for the year, and if the subscription classwhere was so large as to pay more than the expenses, we would scatter the paper in every log cablin in Kenticky where it would be received and read. We have another employment which takes up our time during the day, and we devote hours which abould be given often to rest, and officer still to our family, to the Tue American. Without leisure to think out carefully all that we say, or time to condense and correct, we give hourst visit to the fact of these guestions.

"From their masters' wives and children. It is the state of feedom; the upper classes, and the proor ignorant slaves only reflect it lack in a ruder, hardler form. And would our friend have any free white citizen of Kentucky be content under such wrongs! Would treble the wealth he possists into the proof into part of the world to restore the would saves only reflect it lack in a ruder, hardler form. And would our friend laves any tree white citizen of Kentucky be content under such wrongs! Would treble the wealth he possists and officer form. And would our friend laves any tree white citizen of Kentucky be content under such wrongs! Would treble the wealth he possists in the state of feeding in the upper classes, and the state of feeding in the upper classes, and the texture of the sure of kentucky be content under such wrongs! Would treble the wealth he poor ignorant slaves only reflect it lack in a ruder, hardler form. And would our friend laves any tree white citizen

The Outside.

stances he may, and he value as the stances he may, and he value as a stances he may, and he value as a stances he may, and he value as possesses energy, industry, and perseverance, with the passage of the tariff bill in the House, and our able correspondent's letter on emancipation, will be correspondent's letter on emancipation, will be powers given him by his Maker are cultivative.

The powers given him by his Maker are cultivative.

Irr to keep this object in view, rather than indulge In abuse of each other?

The Washington Union says our Government has been cognizant or the varydutionary movements in Maxico for some weeks past

Slaveholders. We are glad to re . They need not fear expres selves just as they think, to us; for that is what we

letters frequently from

have not the opportunities they aught to have under a free govornment; and, as men, they felt that this is a wrong which should not be tolerated if it could be logally removed. But they can neither write nor speak. And this knowledge and feeling must forever remain buried in their bosoms, if there be no press to speak out—to break their habit of silence, and of obedience, which long use has formed wherever slaveholders act—to make them familiar, to teach them to defend themselves, like men, in the social circle, and at the ballot-box, against the festering curses of slavery. They can be thus educated. Give them the means, and they have the spirit. Confer upon them the power, and they will regenerate themselves and the State. But how can this be done except through the instrumentality of a free press in their midst! it off as a death incubus if they knew how to

> A Sneer.
>
> We don't like ancers. Giva us open denunciation, any time, before them.
>
> The Baltimore Visiter undertakes to indulge in ancera when speaking of C. M. Clay's new character, and in reply to a question he asks, **sys:
>
> "It seems to us that a far more important question would be this: 'Where are your principles?"
>
> These principles are the statement of the seems to us that a far more important question would be this: 'Where are your principles?"
>
> These principles are the seems to us that a far more important question would be this: 'Where are your principles?" ted and expanded; and Government, and the com-The same, now, as before; and this the future will proce.
>
> this end we would imbue them with that manifess of spirit which would boldly and openly claim justice for themselves, and for all—with that love prove.
>
> It is not the duty—certainly not the policy—of antislavery men to weaken their friends at home or abroad. Mr. Clay has ever defended them, even when it cost something to do it. But the Baltimore Visiter appears disposed to pursue an opposite course. We will not retort upon him. But this we would say, that we have enough to do in unring our whole strength to put down a common foe. Is it not better to keep this object in yiew, rather than included.
>
> The Watthersen Language is and for all—with that love and their form of liberty which would shrink from oppression or all—with that love the his order that earlied by the sweet as that earned by the sweet as the hated says of all when the head of their dwarf as the hated says of all likely when would make them realize that no bread was so sweet as that earned by the sweet as that earned by the sweet as the hated says of all we have as a sweet as that earned by the sweet as that earned by t

The Contrast.

It is smusing to contrast the tone of the Southern Press, and the Southern Representatives in Congress, on the subject of the tariif, and the Northern

Press, on the subject of the tariif, and the Northern

The sound very strange to these whose field of ob-

them free, and the glorous defenders et the free!—
And thus will it be again. The slave power will yield nothing of its arrogance, and oppression, until the people of the free States are forced in self-defence, as well as in self-respect, to do their duty as Christian freemen. Let the South strike are the pure and beneficial genius of Christonius Chris

on this point,—

Is it the Sabine, the Nucces, or the Rin Grande? Are not on republican forces now south of the last mentioned line? Is it not said that California is soon to be ours, and perhaps the whole of Mexico? Who knows but the next jump of the slave loundary may be to the Isthmus of Duiten! We go for enlarging the area of Freedom, not of Anorey, since the South have fixed boundaries for five teiture, let the North tix boundaries for slave territory South.

same subject. Let the word be passed along the light by all those who are anxious to correct their line, say they, and let the motto be written on the back of every man's vote when the question arises, NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY.

We lament Mr. Brinkerhoff's want of courage.

We lament Mr. Brinkerhoff's want of courage.

He has proved, as some one has said, both dough faced and dough hearted. If he were afree trade man, let him sustain openly a free trade bill. We complain not of his vote; but we do complain, after having taken ground in defence of Northern rights, that he should have slunk away the moment Southern voices rang in his ear, in anger and with threats. It is this miserable cowardica which degrades so many Representatives of the free States at Washington, and which makes the people of the South so daring and reckless in doing whatever their peculiar interests require. But notwithstanding the receancy of Brinkerhoff, we draw new and fresh hopes from his speech, and from comments made upon it, by his friends, in the free States. It shows that the people are getting nearer right every day; and who will not rejoice, and work on more zealously and energetically, when they know this to be the fact?

Theological Advocates of Stavery in

press, en the subject of the tariff, and the Northern Press and tha Northern Representatives on the subject of Oregon—we mean that portion that beld to 54° 40.

There is boldness, decision, and energy in the former. They denounce and threaten as if they were the lords of the universe. Said Mr. Seaborn Jones of Georgis, when speaking on the tariff in the House of Representatives, and twitted with the Punic faith of the South, "Oh! excuse us—excuse the slaveholders—when their interest compels them to break their promises to the North; but, gentlemen of the North, you must not violate promisea.

duty as Christian freemen. Let the South strike away, then! There is music in the sound of its lash; for not a klow does it give that will not prepare the way for newer and wider conquests in behalf of liberty.

Mr. Brunkerhoff's Speech.

We do not intend to usurp the office of the theologian, and to show, from the Bible, that that holy book does not give its sanction to American slavery. We leave this task to fitter hands. If American slavery is of Divine origin, then all the means ne-

balf of liberty.

Mr. Brinkerhoff's Speech.

We ask attention to this gentleman's speech, and to his vote on the tailf bill. They will be found in sad contradiction.

Many of the Esstern preases regard this speech, and the tone of some of the Democratic presses in Ohio, as proof that the Democratic presses, do afford us a large hope. They tell us this facturation of the Ohio gentleman's argument.

But then the grounds taken in his speech, as well as the position assumed by the Democratic presses, do afford us a large hope. They tell us this facturation of the Ohio gentleman's argument.

But then the grounds taken in his speech, as well as the position assumed by the Democratic presses, do afford us a large hope. They tell us this facturation of the Ohio gentleman's argument.

But then the grounds taken in his speech, as well as the Democratic presses, do afford us a large hope. They tell us this facturation of the Ohio gentleman's argument.

But then the grounds taken in his speech, as well as the Ohio of Great Britain and that I nited States were in opposition to the will but trade uses protected by the outstretched aim of the Amighty. It was vain to oppose human efforts that trade was protected by the outstretched aim of the Amighty. It was vain to oppose human efforts and as the efforts of Great Britain and that I nited States were in opposition to the will be only the outstretched aim of the Amighty. It was vain to oppose human efforts and as the efforts of Great Br

the south are less and country that such trade intory, let the North it is boundaries for slave territory South.

Enghand can hold her own at the north, but puerile Mexico cannot do so in the south. Naw as a matter of duly, we feel bound to resist with all our power and ability, feelle though it may be, every effort of the South, whether from Democrats or Whigsto continue this a slave government. We never advocated the annexation of Texas with any other view than that, as it was aready a slave ecountry, by receiving it muo the Imon the effect would be to draw off the slaves from the middle states, rendering the latter fiee, and thereby reducing, instead of increasing, slave territory. We owe no party albegiance to slavery in any farm;—our mottors "equal rights;" and the whole slave policy as shown by sauthern legislation and the sentiments of southern area, is opposed to this. So arrogant have the South become, that they denoted the spirit of the federal compact, Said Henry Clay—o'The people of the free States have no right to discuss the subject of slavery in the slave slates. Discussion implies deliberation, and deliberation leads to action."

But we claim the right not only to think, but to discuss and act. We say it is time that humidaire. But we claim the right not only to think, but to ter, are indeed a weak vessel. For slavery being a bissuss and act. We say it is time that bunndaries by Divine institution, it is pretty certain that all the were set to the dominion of southern slavery, and we call upon the West, holding as she does the balance of power, to fix the boundaries, and to fix then now. to extend it among us, are scanned by the smile of Other Democratic papers speak as strongly on the Divine approbation, and should be viewed with de-

of these little creatures belonging to other sizes, but
Brinkerhoff's want of courage, we have yet to see the child who has pertinaciously

the efforts of Christian philanthropats for its extineion, and must assume that the opposition to the African slave trade is sinful. They must regard a ship from Montevideo, bringing accounts of General Rivera's return to that city, and the commotion that was raised by his presence. The English particles are an argoey of the man tilled by its miserable cargo. What if in view of pera said that messengers came in this vessel, from Mr. Ouseley, to urge the fransmission of more troops. But the London Chronicle affirms that the steam figste Devastation made steam for Buenos Ayres on the the 25th of May, having onboard a Mr Hood, charged with instructions for the speedy and final profess to find proofs of the divinity of slavery!

arrangement of all the difficulties in the Rio de Ia

Plota. It must be confessed that Mr. Ouseley and

Bible tsught any such doctrine, they would ture their backs on it as a foul and stupandous impos-

, and read only the volume of the visible creation Pennsy

for their edification.

But, thank heaven, we are not reduced to the and alternative of either rejecting the bible, or of believing in the divinity of that appaling system of wong, in the midst of which our lot is east. The bible teaches human brotherhood too thoroughly to us, to permit of our being misled by those blind leaders of the blind who would persuade us to believe that we were doing God's service, by making merchandize of men, and hy extorting from the lachandize of men, and by extorting from the labor of unremmerated muscles the bread with which we nourish our bodies. Better would it be for us, if those preaches who try to convince us that a system of oppression is from heaven, would denounce that hille which they profess to reverence, and come out as open propagators of infidelity. They would then be met and vanquished by victoious truth, as unblushing and unsqueamish infidels are met and vanquishad.

Those preaches who teach the divinity of slavery, find ready recipients of their doctaine in every neighborhood. If a man make objections to slavery founded on moral and spiritual grounds, he is immediately answered by being told that tho bible sametions the institution, and in anpopor of this view, it is urged that this, that, or the other distinguished interpreter of accipitual passangea has said so. The argument against slavery desired from its incomchandize of men, and by extorting from the la-

argumont against slavery desired from its incompatibility with Christianity, is thus shorn of in force in many minds. If the appointed exponents of revealed truth proclaim the meritoriousness of pursued and arrested at Siver Creek, New York the

WASHINGTON, 19th June, 1846,
Sir.—I have the honor to acquaint you that treaty for a settlement of the Oregon question, which was signed on the 15th of this month, by the United States Screttary of State and myself.

States Secretary of State and myself.

The True Idea.

We are a progressive people. And we dont learn by halves; we go the whole at once.

If our fathers could peep upon us, they would declare, accustomed as they had been to Indian territorial acquisition, that we had learned a new way, os a government, to annex Isud to our Linion. Take an example. Mr. Pillsbury, the new congressional member from Texas, in his maiden speech, hold forth as follows:

When the Texans settled on the Colorado, they When the Texans settled on the Colorado, they are the conductive to the conductive to the conductive to the conductive to the senson, closing the 1st of July 153.5. There has been received, the past session; about 2,500 hids, of tobacco, nearly all of which has been selected, they had on the 1st of July 153.5. There are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure charge stemmeries in operation, that pure there are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure there are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure there are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure there are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure the senson, closing the 1st of July 153.5.

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There has been received, the past session; about 10,000 bales more than on the 1st of July 155.5.

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There has been received, the past 10,000 bales are two large stemmeries in operation, that pure th

When the Texans settled on the Colorado, they ad been possessed with no desire to cenquer Mexo, or injure it in any way. They were men obstance, literal and industrious, who were dissubstance, literal and industrious, who were disposed to mind their own business and promote their own happiness, without disturbing their neighbors. For nine years they had gone on improving the country, and successfully defeading themselves against the attacks of Mexican Indians. White they were there, the climate proved injurious to many of them. In Sact, half the people of Texas were now ilead who had been strong and healthy men when they came there. Was this no payment for the land possessed by the survivi re? and must not the right of Texas to the land she held be at once asknowledged throughout the world?

That's clever. It throws Paley in the back ground, and leaves poor Diamond as a forgotten fool, Why, now, a special chair ought to be made at Why, now, a special chair ought to be made at Why, now, a special chair ought to be made at Why, now, a special chair ought to be made at the s

Harvard College, or Yale, or Princeton, to enable

Harvard College, or Yale, or Princeton, to enable of the manage of the state of the

Verily he is a great man, and good as great.— Jonaihan Wild would have him as a hero, and Paul Chifford worship him as a master. He establishes a wholesale tobbery, and annibilates all distinctions of Ma. Pes.

wholesale tobbery, and annihilates all distinctions of right and wrong as readyly as a carcless boy despoits his playthings. Mr. Philabury means to live and grow fat; end well may be, for he is a worthy member of a Christian church, and declared to be a pure and upright citizen.

Are we not making progress?

North-Western Auti-Slavery Convention.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Chriven, Jinne 28th, 1816.

The principal and all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the assembling and proceedings of the great Convention of the Anti-Slavery strength of the North-West which adjourned on the 26th after a session of three days. The audiences warried at the different meetings from three to five thousand, and were composed of the citizens of Northern Hilmois and thus eity, (generally,) large delegations from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indians, with a very respectable number from lows and Ohio. Hon, Joseph G. Cvarran of Mass, wischean Chairman and Mr. Habarisson of Michigan first Vice President.

The strength of the Convention belonged to the like of the Liberty Party, but as all Anti-Slavemen were included in the case, so all participad in the deliberations of the Conventions and in the deliberations of the Convention belonged to the like of the Liberty Party, but as all Anti-Slavemen were included in the case, so all participad in the deliberations of the Convention, and I did not the deliberations of the Convention, and I was all the case, so all participad in the deliberations of the Convention, and I was all the case, and the case of the South sold of Cube and South Convention of the Convention, and I was all the case, and the case, so all participations. There are three whip factories at Rochester, N Y was all the case, and the case of the South sold of Cube, and shappers at the case, and shappers at the case, so all participations. The case of the South sold of Cube, and shappers at the case, and shappers at the case, and shappers at the case, and the case of the case, and the cas pursue, to rid our country and the world

thread on the sock are said to be very women and the world of Human Slavery.

Mr. Hantin, (Er-Whig M.C. from Ohio) took in pan hour and a half of the time of the Convention of the second evening of its session, defining his position and that of the Anti-Slavry Whigs of the Free States. Mr. Blan, an cloquent fugitive from Slavery, followed him, and held the close attention of an audience of upward of five thousand from halt past time until twelve. This and the subsequent addresses of Mr. Blan produced a powerful impression and were a main feature of the Convention.

The assembling of such and so large a body of men, and women, (for they too were presentant in unusual numbers.) and their sessions being characterised by so much teleut and Christian spirit, can but tell immensely on the fitture action of the North-West in relation to the Slave power of this Nation, and in relation to the Slave power of this Nation, and in relation to the spirit of Slavery the world over.

Lin haste, yours for the true, S.

Correspondence of the Amertean.

Washington, July 8, 1846.

The New York and New England Regiment of Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the world over.

Washington, July 8, 1846.

The New York and New England Regiment of Volunteers will leave for Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Colifornia as soon as the washington to the Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Colifornia as soon as the Colifornia as soon as the Washington the Colifornia as soon as the Colifornia as colored the Colifornia as colored the Colifornia

quest of Mexico, of which I will write you hereafter.

The Land question is diligently discussed in the
House and Senate. Mr. Johnson, of Md., unde
a very eloquent speech to-day against the principle
of cession proposed by Mr. Califores, and which
appears to have become an administration measure. Many favor graduation who oppose cession,
and there are few who would ecde at once. The
lands now in mirket, some of which would store
be under the operations of the land bills before
Congress, exceed the entire space of New York

when the aews gets into the country
Junco Kext.—The Doston Daily Aivertiser confirms
the report that the Dane professorship of law in therror to a wellthe report that the Dane professorship of law in the report that the principle
of cession proposed by Mr. Califores, and white
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of cession proposed by Mr. Califores, and white proposed against the proposed against the report that the proposed against

Will the old State

force in many minds. It the appointed exponents of revealed truth proclaim the meritoriousness of slavery, founded on the assumed fact of its heavenly slavery, founded on the assumed fact of its heavenly origin, it is to be expected that they, who think that their interests depend on continuing their proprietorship over their slaves, will eagerly seize on such views, although they are very awkward in enforcing them, in order to justify themselves in pursuing a course sheady condemned by their conscience.

The Ovegon Treaty.

The Oregon Treaty.

The following letter appears in the Bermuda
Gazette of June 30th, addressed to the Governor,
Col. Reid. It is the first and only official notification of the treaty that has yet been published.

treaty for a settlement of the Oregon question, which was signed on the 15th of this month, by the United Sciates Secretary of State and myself, was yesterday approved by the Senate, by a majority of 41 votes to 14.

The treaty, with the President's ratification of it, will be forwanded to England by the Great Western steam packet, appointed to sail from New York on the 25th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obed't
Humble Servant,
R. PAKENHAM,
The True Idea.
We are a progressive people. And we dont learn

Proved.— A: U. Data.

The Farsher on the Potomac.—The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, says that the damage caused in the country around Washington, by the rains of Tuesday, exceeds a million of dollars.

nearly \$71,000: 1810—Prasengers, \$168,509.73; freight, \$227,953.73; other sources, \$13,010.85, total, \$410.101.31, 1810—Pasengers, \$140.994.38; freight, \$177,023.15; other sources, \$115,57.73; forul, \$209,414.65.03.05.58; Increase—pasengers, \$18,509.55, freight, \$50.05.58;

passengers. \$14,559 a5, tre gla, \$50 300 58; cs, \$2,072 93; total, \$70 962 85.— Boston

Schedule A.—100 per cent.
other D.stilled Lapars, Cordinis, &c. &c.
8 hedule L.—10 per cent.
ryrad, F.g., Ras, ins. Dates, &c. Spices, AlWines of all kills, funiation do, fame, Cut
gars Soulf, and all forms of manufactured tostar E. ony, Mabogany, Rusewood, &c., ana-

Schedule B .- 30 per cent.

Carnon-elegation of the control of t

ist.)—1.
Mchrikan—Giles—1.
Vrhulnia—Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, W.
Brown, A. A. Chapntan, Diomgoole, Hopkins,
Idad, Hunter, Jo. Johnson, Leake, McDowell,
Iddon, Treadway—14.
North Colonina—Biggs, Clarke, Daniel,
Jobbins, McKay, Reid—6.
Socth Candina—J. A. Black, A. Burt,
Johnes, Ritett, A. D. Sinis, Simpson, Woodard—7.

-3,
1NDIANA—Catheart, Henley, Kennedy, Thomas mith, Wick—5.
1LLINDIS—Douglas, Ficklin, Hoge, McClernand, Smith. 6.

иш—5. мутект — Bayd, J. P. Martin, Tibbatts—3. куквуке—1., B. Chase, Cullom, A. Johnson, . Jones, B. Martin, Stanton—6. «souni—Bowlin, Phelps, Relfe, L. H. Sims

Louin .- Brockenbrough-1.

FLORITA -- Brockenbrough -- 1.

AKKYNS-Magainst passing McKay'e Bill.

MAYS -- Against passing McKay'e Bill.

MAYS -- Against passing McKay'e Bill.

MAYS -- Against passing McKay'e Bill.

MISTAGE STREETS -- Abbott J. Q. Adams, Ashmun, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, J. Rockwell,

3. Thompson, Winthrop -- 9.

CANNETTICT -- DIVON, S. D. Hubbard, J. A. Lockwell, Truman Sauth -- 1.

RRODE JELAN -- ACHOLI, Cranston -- 2.

VERMONT -- Collamer, Poot, Marsh -- 3.

NEW YORK -- W. W. CNEDEL, L'ARTOll, Culett, Holmes, O. Huagerford, W. Hunt, Jenkins, cawis, MILLER, Mosely, Hussell, Senne, A. Switt, Wiechon, White, Woodner -- 16.

NEW JENSEY -- Edsall, Hampton, Runk, Sykes, Weight -- 5.

ty per cent, additional, and it undervalued with obvious intent to defroid may be taken by the Collector at five per cent, above the invoice pirco and sold on account of the Government. All customs house officers to be awoun. Officers of the Nayy shall not import dutable articles in U.S. slips. Manufacturing machinery shall not be admitted free under the closuse which allows a man to bring in his implements or tools of trade. The duties to be paid after the 1st of December as follows:

N. E. Sans. M. States. S. States. W. States.

Yeas - Alsont Nays - (Yeas - Alsont Nays - (Yeas - Alsont Nays - Yeas - Year - 41 t0 t3 tt 31 7 13 3 60 t5 t t 37 0 31 7 57 12 9 3 51 4 20 t0 52 t5 6 27 27 4 39 3 51 t3 t6 5 19 5 20 3t Total,91 80 25 267 68 41 50 211 23 129 87 High Low, High Low High Low High Low 91 93 40 135 7 492 22 357

a source fully entitled to confidence, that another management is in progress in Cartes and that the initial steps have already been as well wood. Boottopper, Gord. Boottoppe

Considering:

1st. That since the Constitution, which the republic gave itself freely and spontaneously, has ceased to exist, those which have been founded at a later period have not been in conformity with he exigencies and the wishes of the majority of the

VIRGINIA—Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, W. G. Brown, A. A. Chapman, Dongoole, Hopkins, Huhard, Hunter, Jo. Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Seldon, Treadway—14.

Noarm C CROLINA—Bigga, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbins, McKay, Reid—6.

Socra Cardina—J. A. Black, A. Burt, Holmes, Rhett, A. D. Sinis, Simpson, Woodward—7.

Lumpkin, Townes—5.

Lumpkin, Townes—5.

Lumpkin, Townes—5.

Alanana—R. Chapman, Dargan, Hilliard, (Whige) Houston, M'Connell, Payne, Yancey—7.

Messissipti—S. Adams, Jef. Davis, Roberts, Jacob Thompson—4.

Lotisiaxia—Harmonson, La Sere, Morse—3.

Tickas—Kaufman, Pillsbury—2.

Onto—Brinkerhoff!!! Cunningham, Faran, Fries, J. J. MeDowell, Morris, Parish, Perill, Sawyer, Surkweather, St. John, Thurman—12.

Alternan—Chipman, J. B. Hunt, McClelland—3.

Local Company of the Congress called by the above mentioned convocatoria, another Congress will meet which will be above mentioned convocatoria, another Congress will meet which will be above mentioned convocatoria, another Congress will meet which will be above mentioned convocatoria, another Congress will meet which will be composed of presentatives will meet which will be composed of presentatives.

with the variety of the Congress called by the obover ther.

Art. 2.1. Instead of the Congress called by the above mentioned convectoria, another Congress will meet which will be composed of representatives named by the popular will, according to the election of 1824, and the said Congress will take charge to frame a constitution for the Republic, in adopting the form of government which may appear the most suitable, (with only the exclusion of a monarchy, which the people delest, and of every thing relative to Texas and the other frontier departments.)

Art. 3d. The Congress spoken of in the above ruice must meet four months after the liberating forces have ossipted the capital of the Republic; and it will be the duty of the gueral-ne-ther to call the convectoria in the usual manner, and to see besides that the elections shall be conducted with the utmost freedom.

he utmost freedom.

4th. We guarantee the existence of the and it will be taken care of, as a well degrid military class merita at the hands of a free

on Mexico, it can only be because it has no objection.

But it seems that our Government is bent on liberating, the Califormas for themselves. We are about to extend the mea of Freedom' by preparing another empire for the establishment of Human Slavery. The instrument designated for the practical operation in hand, are the U. S. fleet in the Pacilic, to which will be added as soon as may be, our three largest humbred-gun ships, (Pennsylvanin, North Carolina and Olio), with a band force of One to Two Thousand men, in which Hon, Col. Jonathan D. Sievenson is to have an introprint position——in Stevenson is to have an introprint position——in-

D. Stevenson is to have an important position—indeed, a report which can be treed to a source which ought to be well informed, assigns to him the chirf command, with the prespective Governorship of the Province or Territory? The men are to be secruted to say the Horseld,—

"From he best class of mechanics and laborers of the Middle and Eastern Statea, and will go in the expactive of solder and entigrant. They me to be fully officered and receive the full pay of U. S. Volunieers, so long as their services may be required by the General Government in the war with Mexico, at the close of which they are to be discharged, each receiving three hundred and twenty acress of land California, on which they are to be discharged, each receiving three hundred and twenty acress of land California, on which they are bound to settle."

The only comment which we choose at this time to make on this extraordinary announcement or leakage relates to the terms on which this best class of mechanics and laborers' are to be enlisted. They are, it seems, to have 320 acress of land call, awarded them in a teritory to which we have as yet asserted no shadow of claim; wherein we do not certainly know there is any public or unappropriate land; and which we have every reason to believe has long since been mortgaged by Mexico to secure certain indisputably just claims on the treasury. Can the Government discovernment discovernment discovernment discovernment discovernment discovernment this mortgage, or, impelled by they pressing wants, should sell the reversion of the lands to the holders of the mortgage, or, impelled by they pressing wants, should sell the reversion of the lands to the holders of the mortgage, or impelled by the pressing wants, should sell the reversion of the lands to the holders of the mortgage, or, impelled by they pressing wants, should sell the reversion of the lands to the holders of the mortgage, or, impelled by they pressing wants, should sell the reversion of the lands to the holders of the mortgage, or, impelled b best class of mechanics. Ac. find their half mile each of public land! The whole business is grossly winog and perilous. It will result in enormous claims on the Treasury for compensation, for contracts broken and injuries sustained. Happy with it be for us if it dues not lead to more serious ill consequences.

What sort of confidants the Government must have when such designs as this on Cablionia are sufficed to become the theme of popular gosspweeks before the expedition is even started, need hardly be said.

Correspondence of the American.

Correspondence of the American

Correspondence of the American.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported two inportant Bills to the Honos past before the adjournment this evening—both incident to the war with Mexico, and both puriding the ways and means for its prosecution.

The first authorises the ways and means for the payment of volunteess, and between Kellyer and the payment of volunteess, and between Kellyer and the payment of volunteess, and between Kellyer and the payment of volunteess, and seed for this purpose. More than \$6,380,000 is for the Quatermasters above, and \$3,497,000 for volunteers.

The secoul Bill authorises an issue of Treasury Notes or a hoan, not to exceed ten nullions of dollars to be out at any one time, and the hoan to be redeemed at the latest within ten years, and without Tounnissions for the negotiation.

Part of the ten millions may be obtained by ban, under the act of 1837. A large discretionary poweris given to the Executive under the word of exigencies. These bills will keep the House in employ while the Senate have the Tariff bill under consideration.

The Senate, you will observe, have refused to refer this bill to the Finance Communice. The party leaders are afisid to trust it in the Committee, and the lessign, therefore, is to pass it with all its imperfections.

Mr. HOGE of Illinois and Mr. BROADILEAD

Hon, Richard P. Herrick.
The "Young America" newspaper, the organ of
the National Reform Association, says:

CONGRESSIONAL.

House of Representatives. The consideration of the tariff bill was agained in committee of the whole.

amed in committee of the whole.

A great number of additional amendments laving ren rejected, at noon the committee rose and rested the hill to the House anidat great uproar.

The Speaker liaving taken the chair, about forly enthers jumped up at once, but Mr. Boyd got the sor. He moved the previous question on concurring in the amendments of the committee of the hole.

Cultrorute—Couquest.

Kinson, Bayly, Bediager, Benton, Biggs, Black of For some years past, California has been virtually an independent State. It has pain to taxes to Mexico, beyed her only when it pleased, and regularly sent home the governous daily commissioned from Mexico whenever their presence was deemed no longer desirable. Nothing can be clearer than that California is either substantially independent, or may be so the moment its people choose to have it so. If it yet preserves any shadow of dependence on Mexico, it can only be because it has no objection.

But it seems that our Government is bent on liberating, the California for the one-level. We are about to textend the nice of Presslow by preparing another empire for the establishment in Human. Slavery. The instrument designated for the practical operation in hand, are the C. S. (Bowkin, Boyd, Brokkethoff, Blockenhough, S. B. Who we must pay for a war for Southern conquest alter you have given away millions upon millions after you have given away millions upon millions, S. B. C. Bowkin, Boyd, Brokkethoff, Blockenhough, S. B. Who we must pay for a war for Southern conquest alter you have given away millions upon millions, S. B. C. Bowkin, Boyd, Brokkethoff, Blockenhough, S. Brown of Va., Chaptan, P. C. Bowkin, Boyd, Browkin, Boyd, Brown of Va., Chaptan, Bro Now we must pay for a war far Southern conquest after you have given away nillions upon millions of acres of our own tenitory of the North.—Will you now ask from us to grant you a tax on tea and coffice! and do you think we will give it! No, we will do no such thing. I said at the beginning that I rose here to have some plain talk.

And now I ask yon, suppose you strike out tea and coffice from your faill, what then! I have always stood up for a revenue tailf; I stand of the struction nor a tariff for the destruction of revenue, and therefore the next question is, will your bill raise revenue enough for the use of Government with the and coffee! The Secretary of the Treasury says that he lays this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have this tax on tea and coffee and the says that he have the says that he would not say the says that he should not say the says that he

was considered. It is provided that this shall lead to a cent tax on tea and coffee. I suppose if size to insert the tax in this bill, you will a a sep rate bill for that purpose expressly, it is not no duty as a Demacrat to vote for bill to ruise revenue. I hold it usither a stateman, nor politic as a partisan, and give you tair warning that we make an atit the committee of ways and means on anit, and if you reckon on our votes to carry sill, you reckon our votes to carry sill, you reckon on our votes to carry sill, yo

to her Democratic banner, and it would be suited all madness to throw her into the cabraces of our enemy.

There is a point where neglect will be remembered, and where insult will not be forgotten. I believe Pennsylvania will yield much for the sake of compountse, but to go with our yeso open, and with full knowledge, for the destruction of a tailff which those yield sufficient revenue, to adopt a bill which begins with a deficit of three or four millrons, we cannot do it and will defeat your bill, speck this more in sorrow than in anger. I cherish no host five to any min on this floor; but gentenen on all sides may reckon on this purpose to the fived as fate. "I speak as to whe men; udge ve what I say?" [This speech was heard in profound silence and produced great sensation.

Land Bill Passect.

John Randotph's Negroea.

John Randotph, by will, gave freedom to his laves, and provided the means for their settlement (Olso, Yesterday they passed through our city in their way to the settlements purchased for them

n the interior.

The troop was a large one. There appeared to be one three hundred in it. It was composed of people of all ages and all sizes, and attracted no little.

thention.

It themselves, as they marched along, they bore settmony against Slavery. Their master had enjoyed the benefit of their services while he lived. For him they toiled. They worked daily, year in rid year out; but the sweat of their face was speut, or another, and not for themselves. Was this or another, and not for themselves.

the quantity of lands to be sold should be en out. Resected.

III NTINGTON of Conn. proposed that erod of reduction should be prolouged, and streduction take place upon lands tenyear state. Resected.

CRITTENDEN proposed that a Bill in y should be filled by any State of the Union at the tenure of oriental ownership in the Lands, and if the Court dee led that the belon ed to the States, then the Secretary of the states, then the Secretary of the States respectively.

Russia.

Russia.

one behaved to the States, then the Secretary for Treasury should appropriate the proceeding the Treasury should appropriate the proceeding ming the States respectively.

This amendment was receted by a vote of 27 Mr. DAYTON, of N. J. moved to strike out it secretion allowing the bands to be taxed utones, exceed by a vote of 5 to 27.

The fell was then ordered to be engrossed by the docking vote:

Yess—Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atchson, Bas by, Berrien, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Caloni, Chalmers, Dick mson, Dr., Farrield, Hamson, Houston of M. L. Chisson of La, exis. Pranylacker, Russ, Romple, Sevier, Turay, Westsont, Yulee,—26, MAYS—Me srs. Archer, Comeron, Cilley, L. Calviton, T. Claviton, Carvan, Criticonka, Dr., Chayton, Criticonka, Dr., Chayton, Carvan, Criticonka, Dr., Chayton, Criti

measures.

Portugal.

Lisnov, June 9.—The Insurrectionary Juntos have almost nil laid down their arms, expressing their satisfaction with the general measures of the new administration.

Italy.

Millan, June 7th.—His holiness Pope Gregory the 16th, departed this life on the 1st mst. He had been indisposed during the last week of May, but on the 28th or 29th of that mouth he was believed by his physicians to be perfectly recovered.

His death was sudden, and umy possibly grading or size to similar rutions as followed the decesse of several of his predecessors. He was in the constriction year of the predecessors. He was in the constriction year of his age, having been born in the year 1765. In ordinary times, the decease of n Pope would not occasion uny senation in the political world; but such is not the ense in

s of mess at 80 50. Our quota-10 50, M. O. 80; pr me 88 sales in lots from store of 81 12}

lections.

Mr. HOGE of Illinois and Mr. BROADHEAD
of Pa. proposed the 27th of July and the 3d of August for the adjustment of the two Houses of Congress. One of these Resolutions will be the first
business in order to-morrow

the National Reform Association, says:

Mr. Hearick was the only again in Congress who had unreasvedly committed himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands. Some other members have heavy approached the true principle, particularly Mr. Robert Smith, but he, unfortunately, has since advocated grounts of land to States for their sale.

Mr. Herrick was converted from Mr. Clay's plan of disposing of the lands to the Free Soil plan, by reading the National Reform Memorial, and at oner, like an housest man, asswed his new convictions on the subject. Data before his bedait, he was a cively engaged in endeavoning to influence other members in layor of the great measure, and expressed a wish that annee one better informed on the subject were in his place to advocate it. This loss is a severe one in his place to advocate it. This loss is a severe one in his place to advocate it. This loss is a severe one in his place to advocate it. This loss is a severe one in the plant of the severy man, woman, and edite in the course of the severy man, woman, and edite in the course of the proper medification. The tay on the subject to the full which were insuperable. The subject were in the place of the full, but certain in its operation and critical to the subject to the full which were manufacture of the first which which were insuperable. The large of the full, but certain in its operation and critical to the full which were manufacture of the proper modification. There were other object to the full which were insuperable. The large of the full, but certain in its operation and the proper modification. There were other object to the full which were in the course of the full which were the proper modification. There were other objects to the full which were in the subject to the full which were the full proper modification. There were other objects to the full which were the full three objects to the full which were the full three objects to the full which were the full three objects to the full three objects the full three objects

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
Washington, July 3, 1816.
Tha Senate did not sit to-day.

College Military Mark And Service (Section and the section and

lowing vote:
Auss.—Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atchon, Ba by, Berrien, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Caloun, Chalmers, Dickinson, Div, Farried, Hangar, Houston, Johnson of M.L., Jehnson of La, ewis, Pennylacker, Rusk, Rengle, Sevier, Tury, Westent, Yulee,—26.

NAYS.—Me srs. Archer, Cameron, Cilley, J.
Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dass, Davton, Evans, Greene, Hamitington, Manguin, iles, Petree, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Corbind e.—20.
The Senate then acourned.

Good is worth \$250@275 per confequence mackerel No.1 at \$125 at 40, and large at \$12; No.3 (anth at \$9; cod 4c, per lb.; fake \$1 per lox; sulmon \$10 per bb]

The supply of fruits is imited. We quot lox See y lemons \$5,022,000, sore it \$22,500 do., figs, none it first hat er in a mo ds. S. \$142,160; driefly a mo ds. \$142,160;

DOMESTIC MARKET.

Here rose the grand Mausolaum Of tham—the great, the rich; The damp weads rankled over them, As o'er this bumble ditch.

Here lay the haba, whose lifetima
Was "three months and a day;"
And hera lsy he, who, in his prime,
So sudden pessed away.

And sido by si le an aged couple,
Who trod life's path together,
Partook each other's joy and trouble,
Lay link'd beneath the heather.

I thought how, round this graveatone,
When they were laid beneath,
At least was heard some pitying moanSome waiting for their death. And o'er this little hill, the mother Shed, hiso a cloud, her tears; Her heart-born sob she could not smother, For grief her bosom lears.

And how, too, round this old pair,
Their children's wasts arose,
When Old Age gently placed them there,
In the arms of Death's repose.

I thought, as I had often read,
"There's a tear for all that die;"
For the lowliost of the lowly dead
Some breast heaves up a sigh.

As thus I sat, calm thinking, And musing on the past, While the sun was quickly sinking And eve was gath ring fast, The yard-gates were flung open,
A rude cart jostled in;
A corpsa was lilted from it then,
As if 't a dog had been.

Shock'd, I drew nigh to look on Tha wretch so desolate; With no friend!—no—not one To see his closing fate.

A slave's face 'twas that mst ms, A poor vile negro slave; They buried him quick and roughly, And left me by the grave.

Thou art gone, thou poor, poor negro;
Thy chains buth Death undons;
Thy life is ended, and thy woc—
Would they had no'er begun.

Thine end has been a dog's end;
No breast might feel for you:
Thou'lt have no tear, sive Haaven send
Upon thy grave its dew!

A Victory.

The joy-bells peal a merry tune
Along the evening air;
The crackling bonfires turn the sky
All crimson with their glare;
Bold music fills the starfled streots
With mirth inspiring sound;
The gaping cannon's reddening breath
Wakes thunder-shouts around;
And thousand joyful voices cty,
"Huzza! huzza' a Victory!"

A little girl stood at the door,
And with her kitten played;
Less wild and trolicksome than she,
That roay pratting mad.
Sudden her cheek turns ghosily white;
Her eye with fear is filled,
And tushing in-of-doors, she sercams—
"My brother Wille's killed"
And thousand joyful voices cry,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A mother sat in thoughtful case,
A-knitting by the fire.
Plyine the neadle's thrithy task
With hands that never tire.
She tore her faw gray hairs and shrinked,
"My loy on earth ia done!
Oh! who will lay me in my grave!
Oh, God! my son!" my son!"
A thousand joyful vorces ery,
"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!"

A youthful wife the threshold crossed,
With matron's treasure blessed:
A smiling infant nestling lay
In slumber in her breast.
She spoke no word, she licaved no aigh,
The withow's rate to tell;
But like a corpse, all white and shift,
Upon the earth-floor fell.
A thousand joyful voices cry,
"Tluzza! linzza! a Victory!"

An old weak man, with head of snow,
And years threescore and ten,
Looked in upon lus cabin-home
And anguish seized hun then.
He help'd not wife, nor hicheless babe,
Matron nor little maid;
One scalding tear, one choking sob—
He knelt him down and prayad.
And thousand poyful voices cry,
"Huzzat huzzat a Victory!"

JUDICIARY of Naw York.—The Committon the Judiciary in the Convention of New Y have agreed, by a majority of one, to report the Judgea and Surrogates be cleeted by the pile, to hold their office for four years, and so eighted that one-fourth will be elected annually.

sified that one-fourth will be elected annually.

THE FLYING ARTILLERT.—A gentleman intached to the Navy, informs us that when traveling to Washington some time since, a company of the Flying Artillery were on board the careanon, horses and all. On arriving at the depot at Washington, the corps immediately formed, and estated off at full run. With astonialing suddenness they haited, dismounted, separated their camonic from the earriages, replaced them, mounted, and started off again. The whole of these manourers only consuming nine minutes and a holf. Their performances in an engagement are of the most ingenious character. At a certain signal, after firing, they instantly drop; while the enemy, supposing them disabled, venture too near, and in an instant are completely surprised, and ner shot

WHITE SLAVES .- Prince Enterhazy, a Hungarian lord, is the richest man in the world; his estates contain 180 villages, 40 towns and 84 eastles. One of his tour country seats contains 360 rooms. The number of his theep must be enormous, as he has 2500 shepherds. Besides his wealth, he is a feudal lord, and holds the power of life and death over his vassals.

INDUSTRE.—The people of Mansachusetts annually produce 60 per cent, more property or wealth than any equal population in the United States, according to the most accurate returns. Though not one-sixth of New York in extent of territory, that State laws seven hundred miles of railroad in operation.—Lancaster Examiner.

Tax Ressan Jews.—Further accounts have been received from Sir Moses Montefore, from St. Petersburgh. Sir Moses had been admitted to an interview with the Emperor, by whom he was most graciously received, and the Czar promised to redress the complaints of the Jews in his dominions. One of the concessions promised by the Emperor, was to allow the Hebrews to emigrate from the empiro, and to requested Sir Moses to make a tour in the provinces, in order that he might point out any other amelioration in the condition of his countrymen. Sir Moses speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the Emporor has acted, as far exceeding his provious expectations for condensations of

Gnowin or London,- We are apt to in

anything in the Governor's requisition about weighing pork?"
"I don't know," says Jim; "I'll carry

my share when its conked; but I'll see bun straddle of blue lightnin' afore I'll fin-ger that grease pile!"—St. Louis Reveille.

Washington Correspondence of the Phila. North American.

Washington, June 26, 1846.
In a former letter I called the attention

search and a substant of disturbance constants an unitaria. Manufact assembly and disturbance constants an unitaria and the stream of the substants and the stream of the substants are assembly as the substant of the substants are assembly as the substants are assembly as the substant of the substants are as the substant of the

unds.
"Jim," says one to the other, "le thur happiness; those who submit to it realize it.

that ebanges us!

It should be remembered that, by the system of acquisition proposed, we annex men as well as acres. What citizens do we acquire! The wider our sway extends under such principles, the more contracted our power of self government. In gaining territory, we multiply masters at the ballet hox, and win land to lose freedom. We want not the mines of Mexico, her orange groves, nor her vices. The inheritance of our fitthers is sufficient for their sons. Their principles cannot be perverted to sanctiona a war of conquest; nor will it be sametioned. The war as it stands, will be fought to the utermost; no American will withhold his support from it: but there is virtue and wisdom enough to save us from its perversions into a war of conquest.

wisdom enough to save us from its perversions into a war of conquest.

"None but the brave!

None but the brave!

None but the brave!

This, it seems, is the verdet of the fair themselves, in a boarding school in Nashville, Tennessee. Our correspondent Cherhas sent us a copy of the Nashville Union, which gives us a soul stirring account of the presentation of a flag to the first Regiment of Tennessee volunteers, by a class of Misses in the boarding school aforesaid. On the occasion of presenting the flag, the preceptor, Rev. C. D. Elliott, made the very important and affecting remark, "that the question was put to his class a few days since, "whether they, as daughters and sisters, would prefer the company of those who would go to war and fight the battles of their country, or of those who were too timid to go." The unanimous response was, "those who defend their country in Mexico, need not entirely despair, however, for these Misses of the "senior class" do not positively say they will give then "the mitten," they only promise the soldiers the prefer-

The control of the co

within the memory of all. Not until that was done, was there any manifestation of scriple about Oregon. After that moment, doubts and hesitation multiplied. One slaveholder after another declared his indisposition to be bound by the pledges of the Baltimore convention. Mr. Calbout and his friends declined any responsibility for them. And although a sliow of addignation of the Baltimore convention. Mr. Calbout it was only a show. The vehemence which had been manifested in the ease of Texas had dropped down into a feeble second to the loud tones of the West. Mr. T. H. Benton next declared himself in open hostility to the fulfilment of the Orgon pledge. Even Mr. Sevier, who had begun pretty heartly, was observed to falter, if not fall. In truth, the image of the halek regiments sailing from the West Indies upon the river Mississippi, in British steamers, on the one side, and that of having fairly bagged the game of Texas heforehand, on the other, proved too strong for their good faith, and they all at last gaw way. In the list of yeas and nays of the Senate which approve the surrender of a considerable part of "the whole of Oregon," not single slaveholder is found to revord his name in unison with the Democrats of the West. We are glad that the peace of the country gets the hench of the treachery, but who is there in the free States that should justly feel one particle of gratitude to the traitors?

Almost Prophetic.

One of Addison's essays in the Spectator has been brought forward in a western incrual, as a Tuncipility foreshaldaying of the room and organization and deep and the continuous contents of the west the altention of the candido a few considerable part of the whole of Oregon," not single slaveholder is found to revord his part of the west the decent of the treachery, but who is there in the free States that should justly feel one particle of gratitude to the traitors?

Almost Prophetic.

One of Addison's essays in the Spectator has been brought for ward in a western incrual, as a Tuncipila foreshaldayi

to the traitors!

Almost Prophette.

One of Aldison's essays in the Spectator has been brought forward in a western journal, as a Luciful foreshadowing of the magnature Telegraph. The coincidence, indeed, is remarkable; since the very words employed to describe the operation of the imagnary invention or agency are exactly applicable, so far as the principle is concerned, to the real invention now in daily use. Darwin's wague prophecy concerning steam and its future application to vessels and cars, was not so currect, not half so beautiful, as an imaginative conception, as the following:

beautiful, as an imaginative conception, as the following:

"Strada, in one of his prolusions, gives an account of a chemical correspondence between two friends, by the help of a load stone, which had such virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the charm thought of the provided in the are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates, in such a manner that it eould move round without inpediment so as to touch any of the four and twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles assunder, each of them shot hintself up in this seed in the state of the substantial owners and the special owners and the state of the substantial owners and the state of the substantial owners and the state of the substantial owners are the state of the substantial owners and the state of the substantial owners are the state of the substantial owners and the state of the substantial owners are the substantial owners and the substantial owners are the substantial owners and the substantial owners are the substantial owners and the substantial owners are the substantial owners are the substantial owners and the substantial owners are the sub

quires him to serve God and his country, with all the powers of body, mind and soul, which he pussesses; to be moral, sober, industrious, yes, religious, and why?—he cause such acts are necessary to his own highest usefulness and happiness. They are also necessary to the gratest amount of wealth, peace, comfort, intelligence, inthis wealth, peace, comfort, intelligence, inthis country, and the gratest amount of security and control of the gratest amount of security and the gratest amount of security and control of security and secur wealth, peace, comfort, intelligence, influence, strength,—mental, moral, political, and physical, of a small or large community; and also because all menare the property of one another, of their country, and of God. They are not their own, and consequently should live for the good of the whole

Why should a man eat, if he earns noth-

while should a man eat, if he earns nothing? Why should a man, eat, if he earns nothing? Why feed a useless, yea, worse than ing? why feed a useless, yea, worse than ing? why feed a useless, yea, worse than ing of the property of Good and of man, the eresture and property of Good and of man, live but to do good and get good—to contribute to the public stock of wealth, influence, virtue and happiness? What more worthless and detestable than a lazy man?—a lashionalde lounger?—one who is never usefully employed, but always in the service of the devil — around some of his "bottles"—worthless"—"corrupting and being corrupted.—Western Herald.

Ephases.—A more thurtuigh change can securely be conceived, than that which has servely be conceived, than that which has shrunk from its solitary shores; its streets, once populous with the devotees of Dian, are now ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by the sheep of the peasant, are now ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by the sheep of the peasant, are now ploughed over by the Ottoman serf, or browsed by the sheep of the good and gray and prevailed." Nat a single churches of Asia. It was actually and prevailed." Nat a single churches of Asia. It was there, that, as St. Paul says, "the word of God grew mightily and prevailed." Nat a single Christian bow dwells within it! Its mouldering arches, and dilapidated walls, merely whisper the tale of its glory; and it requires the acumen of the geographer, and the active sentity of the exploring traveller, to form a probable conjecture as to the very site of the "first wonder of the word."

A First Sentence and Asia and the early whisper the tale of its glory; and it requires the acumen of the geographer, and the active sentity of the exploring traveller, to form a probable conjecture as to the very site of the "first wonder of the word."

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